

CATALOGUE
OF THE
OFFICERS AND STUDENTS
OF THE
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,
IN
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA,
SESSION 1846-47.

RICHMOND:
PRINTED BY SHEPHERD AND COLIN.
1847.

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FACULTY.

JOHN CULLEN, M. D., *Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.*

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., *Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.*

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., *Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., *Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.*

JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D., *Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.*

CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D., *Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.*

CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D.,

Demonstrator of Anatomy.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D.,

Dean of the Faculty.

C. R. NEWMAN, *Janitor.*

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS,

SESSION 1846-47.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>Preceptors.</i>
M. A. Anderson,	- Louisa, Va.	- Dr. A. V. Payne.
Ch. E. Anderson,	- Richmond, Va.	- Drs. R. H. & R. G. Cabell.
Geo. L. Anderson,	- Fluvanna, Va.	- Dr. C. H. Harris.
Wm. E. Anderson,	- Richmond, Va.	- Dr. E. H. Carmichael.
J. B. Alford,	- North Carolina.	
Edgar Archer,	- Manchester, Va.	- Dr. Saml. A. Patteson.
Carthorn Archer,	- Chesterfield, Va.	- Dr. Alex. Archer.
Richard J. Bates,	- Hanover, Va.	- Dr. A. V. Payne.
Charles W. Beale,	- Orange, Va.	- Dr. Charles Beale.
A. L. Blain,	- Albemarle, Va.	- Dr. M. C. Megginson.
Charles R. Bricken,	- Richmond, Va.	- Prof. Chamberlayne.
Gaston E. Brown,	- North Carolina.	
John F. Carter,	- Williamsburg, Va.	- Drs. Reins & Carter.
Chas. Quarles Chandler,	Missouri,	- Dr. Charles Quarles.
Saml. P. Christian,	- New Kent, Va.	- Richmond Almshouse.
Edmund C. Christian,	- " "	- Dr. J. F. Christian.
Wm. Christian,	- " "	- Dr. J. F. Christian.
J. W. Claiborne,	- Richmond, Va.	
F. A. Clarke,	- Chesterfield, Va.	- Dr. Junius Archer.
Jonas Crane,	- Randolph, Va.	- Dr. Roberts.
Charles R. Cullen,	- Richmond, Va.	- Prof. Cullen.
Charles E. Davidson,	- Appomattox, Va.	- Dr. Wm. D. Christian.
Madison J. Davis,	- Southampton, Va.	- Dr. A. S. H. Burgess.
Saml. T. Dickinson,	- Caroline, Va.	- Dr. E. H. Carmichael.
Robt. M. Doles,	- Southampton, Va.	- Dr. Robt. Griffin.
Wm. T. Downer,	- Goochland, Va.	- Dr. John Duval.
Orville R. Early,	- Campbell, Va.	- Dr. John H. Patterson.
Wm. W. Eustace, M. D.	- Richmond, Va.	
Med. Deptm't H. S. College, 1844.		
John S. Farrar,	- Albemarle, Va.	- Dr. M. C. Megginson.
Nicholas Fenn,	- Prince George, Va.	- Dr. Robt. Harrison.
William H. Fox,	- Hanover, Va.	- Dr. R. W. Fox.
James F. Gayley,	- Delaware,	- Dr. H. D. Taliaferro.
George G. Griffin,	- Brunswick, Va.	- Dr. E. A. Morrison.
Robt. G. Harper,	- Dinwiddie, Va.	- Dr. P. W. Harper.
W. H. Hillsman,	- Amelia, Va.	- Dr. J. B. Anderson.
M. Howard,	- Richmond, Va.	
G. H. Holland,	- Louisa, Va.	- Drs. Guy & Meredith.
A. C. Isbell,	- " "	- Drs. Guy & Meredith.
Andrew F. Jeter,	- Missouri,	- College Infirmary.
Kensey Johns,	- Richmond, Va.	- College Infirmary.
A. G. Jones,	- New Kent, Va.	- Dr. F. Christian.
B. F. Lockett,	- Prince Edward, Va.	- Dr. H. A. Wood.
John N. Lumpkin,	- King & Queen, Va.	- Dr. Z. Lewis.
Edward Lorraine,	- Richmond, Va.	- Prof. Bohannan.
Thomas G. Makenzie,	- Henrico, Va.	- Dr. Wm. Carter.
Thomas O. Markham,	- Powhatan, Va.	- Dr. R. B. Hobson.
George K. Moody,	- " "	- Dr. Samuel H. Royall.
Wm. Pannill,	- Culpeper, Va.	- Dr. David Pannill.
Wm. W. Parker,	- Richmond, Va.	
R. A. Patterson,	- Henrico, Va.	- Dr. John Woodward.
Wm. A. Pearman,	- Richmond, Va.	
John T. Reid,	- Chesterfield, Va.	- Dr. S. H. Royall.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Residences.</i>	<i>Preceptors.</i>
James P. Robertson,	- Louisiana,	- Prof. Chamberlayne.
John W. Royster,	- New Kent, Va.	- Dr. Wm. R. Savage.
Robt. A. Sheild,	- York, Va.	- Dr. Wm. H. Sheild.
J. S. Sizer,	- King William, Va.	- Dr. John Power.
James Sizer, Jr.	- Richmond, Va.	- Dr. E. H. Carmichael.
Henry B. Scott,	- Essex, Va.	- Dr. Wm. L. Waring.
Andrew S. Smith,	- Greenbrier, Va.	- Dr. H. Wilson.
P. F. Southall,	- Amelia, Va.	- Dr. P. T. Southall.
Wm. J. Stevens,	- Massachusetts,	- Dr. J. H. Ellyson.
J. R. Steptoe,	- Bedford, Va.	- Dr. Wm. Steptoe.
John S. Tompkins,	- Albemarle, Va.	- Dr. S. W. Tompkins.
James R. Trueheart, M. D.	Alabama,	
Med. Deptm't H. S. College,	1841.	
Wm. T. Turpin,	- Chesterfield, Va.	- Dr. S. H. Royall.
James E. Tyler,	- Richmond, Va.	- Dr. E. H. Carmichael.
Richard S. Vest,	- Hanover, Va.	- Dr. F. G. Taylor.
F. J. Walker,	- Richmond County, Va.	- Dr. Wat. H. Tyler.
Walker Washington,	- Caroline, Va.	- College Infirmary.
Wm. R. Weisiger,	- Manchester, Va.	- Dr. Saml. A. Patteson.
George D. White,	- Lewis, Va.	
Jefferson White,	- Amelia, Va.	- Dr. J. H. Conway.
Albert G. Wills,	- Fluvanna, Va.	- Dr. J. M. Wills.
J. F. Winfree,	- Henrico, Va.	- Prof. Chamberlayne.
John L. Woolfolk,	- Louisa, Va.	- Dr. P. B. Pendleton.
Virginia,	-	67
North Carolina,	-	2
Missouri,	-	2
Alabama,	-	1
Louisiana,	-	1
Delaware,	-	1
Massachusetts,	-	1
Total,	-	75

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon the following gentlemen at the commencement held at the College, March 1847:

G. L. Anderson,	-	Fluvanna, Va.
Ch. E. Anderson,	-	Richmond, Va.
R. J. Bates,	-	Hanover, Va.
Ch. R. Bricken,	-	Richmond, Va.
S. P. Christian,	-	New Kent, Va.
Wm. T. Downer,	-	Goochland, Va.
Nicholas Fenn,	-	Prince George, Va.
Robt. G. Harper,	-	Dinwiddie, Va.
Andrew F. Jeter,	-	Montgomery, Mo.
Kensley Johns,	-	Richmond, Va.
Th. O. Markham,	-	Powhatan, Va.
John T. Reid,	-	Chesterfield, Va.
J. S. Sizer,	-	King William, Va.
J. S. Tompkins,	-	Albemarle, Va.
Richard S. Vest,	-	Hanover, Va.
Walker Washington,	-	Caroline, Va.
Albert G. Wills,	-	Fluvanna, Va.

The *Gold Medal* for the Prize Essay on Rheumatism was awarded to Samuel P. Christian of New Kent, Va.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF
HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

The TENTH ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES in this Institution will commence on the 1st day of November 1847, and continue until the third week in the following March. The Dissecting Rooms will be open for Anatomical instruction on the 1st of October, and Medical and Surgical *Cliniques* will be regularly given during that month. Students are invited to avail themselves of these opportunities of improvement free of expense.

The Chair of Surgery, vacated by the death of Professor Warner, has been filled by the appointment of Charles Bell Gibson, M. D., Professor of Surgery in the Washington University of Baltimore, as his successor.

Expressions of opinion have emanated from sources entitled to the highest respect, in favour of important changes in the organization of our Medical Schools. The object of this movement is the elevation of the standard of attainments among the candidates for professional degrees. We fully admit the importance of the object, and shall be prepared to adopt whatever changes the Profession at large and the Schools may find expedient for carrying it out. In the mean time we do not propose without concert to make any hasty innovations, designed merely for effect, without giving reasonable promise of advancing the great interests of Medical education.

The general facilities for the acquisition of Medical learning in this Institution, are believed to be equal to those offered by any other School in the United States. Our requirements for graduation have always been at least as high as elsewhere. This will be freely acknowledged by all who have taken the pains to inform themselves on the subject, and the standing of our graduates throughout the country may be appealed to as evidence of the fact, without offence to any liberal minded professional man, wherever educated.

Our Institution presents advantages peculiar to its location, which commend it favourably to the patronage of Southern Students. Among them may be mentioned the rare facilities for the study of Anatomy, and the opportunities of observing the diseases of a Southern climate, at the bedside of the patient, of witnessing the treatment pursued by Southern Physicians, and noting the results,—advantages which, duly improved, cannot fail to be of signal service to the practitioner in the commencement of his professional career.

The situation of the Institution at the Metropolis of Virginia, to which so many of the citizens of the South and West are bound by interesting associations, the enlightened, refined and hospitable society surrounding it, and withal the mild and healthful winter climate, are circumstances which invite the Students within the geographical limits of its patronage, to its selection as a place for prosecuting their Medical studies.

To the Medical Faculty of Virginia particularly, the Richmond School would present its claims, and appeal for its efficient aid and encouragement. It has been founded and sustained at a heavy expenditure of time and means. It has won its way by persevering effort to public confidence, as evinced by its annually increasing classes, and has enlisted amongst its cordial friends many of the most distinguished members of the Profession. Its prosperity forms an element in the scientific character of the State, and in its continued success is involved, in no inconsiderable degree, the interests and just fame of the Profession. No State in the Union can boast of a more intelligent and skilful Medical Faculty than Virginia: Yet how little have they shared in the fame and honours due to eminent professional merit.

Our State is divided into circumscribed Medical communities, in which often rare talents diffuse their lights over limited circles, and their possessors reap no other reward than a local reputation and the respect and confidence of the few amongst whom their useful efforts are exerted. It would have been otherwise had a Medical Institution been early established within our borders. Medical Schools are centres of larger circumference. If successful, their Professorships become objects of honourable competition, and offer to the ambitious Student incentives to the cultivation of Medical science far more efficient than any to be met with in the usual walks of the Profession.

The Medical Department of Hampden Sidney College has been established ten years. The Faculty have zealously laboured in their enterprise, stimulated not so much by pecuniary reward as by the belief that they were engaged in an undertaking called for by the circumstances in which the Medical Fraternity of Virginia were placed, and one, the success of which would be alike creditable to themselves and promotive of the best interests of Medicine in the South. They have abundant encouragement to renewed efforts, and have the gratifying prospect, with the aid of their professional brethren, to build up an Institution of lasting influence upon the destinies of the Profession.

COLLEGE AND INFIRMARY.

The College edifice is a beautiful structure of the Egyptian style of architecture. Its location is central, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the boarding-houses usually frequented by Students of Medicine.

The College portion of the building contains three Lecture Rooms; a spacious Chemical Lecture Room, capable of seating comfortably seven hundred and fifty persons, and arranged for the favourable exhibition of the experiments which are performed in illustration

of the principles of the department taught therein. A general Lecture Room for the use of the Professors of Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica and Obstetrics. The Anatomical Lecture Room has been constructed so as to enable the demonstrations to be exhibited in the most favourable manner, affording all the Students an opportunity of seeing distinctly every point of the demonstration.

DISSECTING ROOM.

Adjoining the Anatomical Lecture Room is a spacious Dissecting Room, with all the conveniences and appliances which can contribute to the comfort and benefit of the Student, being furnished with an abundant supply of water, and all necessary *appareil*, to render attractive the cultivation of Practical Anatomy, so often repulsive in our Medical Institutions. The care of the Dissecting Room and the direction of the Student's dissections, have been confided to an efficient and highly competent Demonstrator, who will always be ready to aid him in the prosecution of this branch of his studies.

INFIRMARY.

Immediately connected with the College portion of the building, is the Infirmary or Hospital. It comprises in its arrangements all the improvements and necessary apartments, embracing well ventilated wards and private rooms, for the accommodation of Medical and Surgical cases, and offering to the afflicted the means of obtaining the best Medical and Surgical advice at a very small expenditure.

The Infirmary is in full operation throughout the year, furnishing abundant materials for *Surgical and Medical Cliniques*; and has (in conjunction with the Alms House,) given the Students during the last two years, opportunities to witness nearly all of the major and minor Surgical operations; among which, we name the following:

AMPUTATION at the Hip joint.

“ at the Shoulder joint.

EXCISION of two thirds of the Lower Jaw.

“ of the Lower Jaw from angle to angle.

AMPUTATIONS of the Thigh, the Arm, Leg, portions of the Foot, &c.

EXTIRPATIONS of the Mamma.

EXCISIONS of large portions of the superior Maxilla, with fungous tumours.

EXTIRPATIONS of malignant diseases of Glands, and tumours of every form.

OPERATIONS for Hæmatocele, Hydrocele, Cataract, Fistula in Ano, Hæmorrhoids, Lithotomy, Strictures of Urethra, Sinuses, and a variety of those lesser Surgical Operations which every Physician is compelled to treat.

CLINICAL INSTRUCTION.

The past history of the Infirmary, in which almost every variety of Surgical and Medical disease has been treated, warrants the promise that the Student will be presented with all the means of studying

disease :—disease as influenced and modified by climate, and under the forms which it assumes in the South—a fact not sufficiently considered by the Student. Yet, let a Southern Student, who probably may have witnessed the energetic and judicious treatment of a well informed and discerning Preceptor, be placed in the wards of one of our Northern Hospitals, and he cannot fail to be struck with the dissimilarity of the practice,—the boldness of the one, and the comparative inertness of the other. He will be forced to ask himself, why these apparently opposing systems of practice? Why is the most vigorous and active treatment required to subdue disease in the South, and if not promptly afforded proves unavailing, while at the North the most mild and feeble is alone pursued? The answer is to be found in the fact that the various diseases which assail the human family, assume a more aggravated form in the South, and require a different course of practice. When to this is added the fact that many of the diseases which a Physician is called upon to treat in a Southern latitude arise from endemic or local causes, and wear a livery and pursue a course peculiar to themselves, prudence and reason indicate the propriety of studying the causes, symptoms and treatment of such diseases, where they may be investigated by direct observation, and under the guidance of those, who by long experience, have become familiar with all their phases. By the present arrangement, (the College and Infirmary being under the same roof,) the Student will be enabled to step from the Lecture Room to the bedside, for illustration of the principles which are being inculcated by his Preceptors; thereby holding in his hands the means of ascertaining whether or not he be faithfully taught in the practical departments of his science. To the College Infirmary is added the City Alms House, to which the Student will have access, and in which he will have additional Clinical advantages, this Institution being under the care of one of the Professors. During the session, one day of each week will be appropriated to Clinical Lectures in the Alms House and College Infirmary. We cannot too strongly urge upon the Student the views we have above expressed, and which we have abundant evidence are becoming the prevailing opinions of the people of the South, as indicated by the success, in the commencement of practice, of those Physicians who have pursued their studies at home, and under the direction of Southern instructors.

PRACTICAL ANATOMY.

We need not urge upon the Medical Student the importance of an accurate and thorough knowledge of the mechanism of the human body, and the laws which control it in health; a knowledge which can only be obtained by repeated and carefully conducted dissections.

In this city the material is abundant, and capable of supplying a class of several hundred, and is furnished at a price greatly less than at the northern institutions.

SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

While the Student will have the opportunity of witnessing Surgical operations in the Infirmary, and other institutions for Clinical in-

struction, and thus learn the mode of performing them, he can, from the cheapness of *material*, practice them upon the dead body, and acquire the manipulation which is necessary for an operator, and a knowledge of the use of instruments.

CHEMICAL, SURGICAL AND OBSTETRICAL APPARATUS.

The Chemical Professor is furnished with an extensive Apparatus, capable of illustrating with brilliancy the subjects taught in his department. The Apparatus of the Professor of Surgery embraces all the modern surgical instruments, fracture apparatus, &c. with which he will illustrate the operative part of his course. The Obstetrical Lectures will be illustrated by drawings, models, preparations, and a female figure.

MATERIA MEDICA.

The department of Materia Medica will be rendered more efficient and attractive by the exhibition of specimens of every therapeutical article, and rich drawings shewing the growing plants from which most of the vegetable preparations are obtained.

ORDER OF LECTURES.

During the term of Lectures, the Professors of Anatomy, Surgery, Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica and Obstetrics, will lecture six times a week, one lecture of which shall be devoted to Clinical instruction. The Professor of Chemistry will lecture four times a week.

HONOURS OF THE INSTITUTION.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine is conferred upon those gentlemen who, after attending two full courses of lectures, (the last of which must be in this Institution,) and complying with the other requisitions customary in Medical Schools, have by a thorough examination proved themselves worthy of the Doctorate.

For the purpose of exciting emulation among the Students of this Institution, and as an incentive to pursue their studies assiduously, and thereby lay the foundation for a complete knowledge of their profession, the Faculty have determined to offer annually a GOLD MEDAL for the best essay upon a medical subject selected by them, and announced at the commencement of each course of lectures—to be contended for by the candidates for graduation, and awarded to the successful competitor on the commencement day.

EXPENSES.

Matriculation fee,	-	-	-	-	-	5
Six Professors' fees,	-	-	-	-	-	105
Dissecting fee, (required to be taken once by the candidate for graduation,)	-	-	-	-	-	10
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$ 120</u>

Fees for two full Courses, (including Diploma fee \$ 25,) \$ 255.

No charge is made for Clinical instruction, or for attendance at the Infirmary of the College and City Almshouse, at any period of the year.

The paper of solvent Banks of the States in which Students reside will be taken *at par* by the Faculty for tickets, &c.

BOARD.

Board, including fuel, lights, servants' attendance, &c., can be obtained as cheap in Richmond as at any city on the Atlantic seaboard.

The following Synopses exhibit the subjects taught by the several Professors:

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

BY JEFFRIES WYMAN, M. D.

The Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology will be illustrated by preparations from the anatomical museum, by numerous diagrams and magnified drawings, and in all cases by *recent dissections*, for which the abundant supply of subjects in this Institution affords unusual facilities. The order in which the different departments of the course will be considered, is as follows:

1. General considerations of animal life and organization; classification of functions.
2. *Locomotive System*—including the anatomy and physiology of bone; cartilage; fibrous tissues and muscle.
3. *Nutritive System*—including the organs of digestion, absorption, respiration, circulation and secretion.
4. *Sensorial System*—including nervous centres, nerves and organs of sense.
5. *Generative System*—including organs of generation, the development and peculiarities of the fœtus.

In all cases, the anatomical demonstration of an organ, or system of organs, will be followed by an explanation of their function. Particular attention will also be paid to the comparative anatomy of organs, as illustrating their physiological uses. The recent discoveries in Physiological Science will be illustrated, and abundant opportunities will be afforded to the members of the class for examining personally, with the aid of the microscope, the different fluids, the phenomena of circulation, the minute structure of the different tissues, and their conditions in different stages of development.

The conveniences of the Dissecting Room, and the abundant supply of subjects, afford advantages for pursuing Anatomical science, unsurpassed by those of any other institution in the country.

Text Books.—Horner's, Wilson's or Cruveilhier's Anatomy, Carpenter's Human Physiology.

SURGERY AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

BY CHARLES BELL GIBSON, M. D.

This Course will consist of three divisions. The first will include those diseases which are considered to belong strictly to the Surgical

Chair. The second will embrace Operative Surgery. And the third will be occupied with a description of the Anatomy of those parts or regions in which important operations are performed.

In the first division, the Course will commence with the subject of inflammation, the different theories will be displayed, and the terminations and varieties of inflammation will be treated of. Next in order will come wounds; the different varieties, and wounds of different regions; ulcers; cancer; fungus hæmatodes; syphilis, and gonorrhœa. Fractures and dislocations next; diseases of the bones and joints; diseases of the nose, and antrum; of the mouth; neck; thorax, and abdomen; diseases of the rectum; of the tunica vaginalis, and testis; of the penis; of the urethra, and bladder. Diseases of the eye and ear; diseases of the vascular system; injuries of the head.

The second division, or that part of the Course occupied with Operative Surgery, will be prosecuted with the view of perfecting the Student in the art of performing the Operations of Surgery. Each operation will be repeated if necessary again and again to effect this object.

The subject of bandages will receive particular attention, and care will be taken to render the Student expert in their application, as well as in the use of the various forms of apparatus for fractures and dislocations.

In the third division, the Surgical Anatomy of such parts as are concerned in the more important operations, will be displayed: such, for example, as the parts involved in the varieties of hernia; in the operation of lithotomy and the ligature of the large arteries.

Gibson's Surgery will be used as a text book, and reference is advised to Cooper's Surgical Dictionary, Liston's and Velpeau's Operative Surgery, and Velpeau's Surgical Anatomy.

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY.

BY S. MAUPIN, M. D.

In the Introductory Lectures, the divisions of Natural Science are noticed, the general and secondary properties of matter pointed out, and the object of the science of Chemistry explained.

In the plan of the subsequent Lectures, the imponderable agents—heat, light and electricity—are in the first place fully considered. The subject of Inorganic Chemistry is then taken up, commencing with the leading doctrines and the nomenclature of the science.

The elementary substances are divided into non-metallic and metallic. In describing the non-metallic substances, oxygen is first noticed, and the rest in order, together with their combinations with oxygen, and lastly their combinations with each other.

After noticing the general properties of the metals, they are described individually, and their combination with non-metallic substances considered. The subject of Inorganic Chemistry terminates with a history of the salts.

The concluding Lectures are devoted to Organic Chemistry,—including a notice of the more important products of vegetable and

animal life—the modifications of organic compounds by artificial processes, their transformations by the action of ferments,—and the doctrine of Compound Radicals.

In pursuing the course above indicated, the Professor does not confine himself strictly to systematic order, but deviates from it whenever the acquisition of important facts or principles may thereby be rendered more easy.

The History of the Science is made an object of attention, so far as to enable the Student to understand fully the remarkable theories which have at different times been advanced, and the changes they have undergone.

Throughout the Course, the applications of the Science to Pharmacy and Medicine, are noticed and illustrated.

Text Book.—Johnson's or Fowne's Chemistry.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

BY JOHN CULLEN, M. D.

The following arrangement will be observed in this department: Explanation of terms; circumstances which produce disease; definition of disease; predisposing and exciting causes; idiosyncrasy; symptoms; diagnosis; prognosis; diathesis; mode of investigating disease; the pulse; indications furnished by it; by examining different regions of the body; by the excretions, &c. Inflammation, common and specific; symptoms; state of the blood; termination of inflammation; varieties affected by structure and other causes; inflammation of mucous, serous and cellular membranes; of fibrous structure and substance of viscera; sympathetic effects; influence in producing alteration of structure; predisposing, exciting and proximate causes; treatment, constitutional and local; changes of structure by induration, softening; hypertrophy; atrophy; new formations; tubercle; scirrhus; cancer, &c. Hæmorrhages, causes of; treatment. Dropsy, causes of, &c. Fever, theories of; symptoms; divisions; continued; remittent; intermittent; typhus; irritative; yellow fever. Malaria, its nature and agency considered. Remedies employed for the cure of fever, their *modus operandi*, &c. Diseases considered in the following order: Affections of the head and nervous system, viz. apoplexy; phrenitis; hydrocephalus; delirium tremens; neuralgia; paralysis; chorea; disorders of the mind. Diseases of the ear and throat; otitis; bronchocele; inflammation of parotid and tonsil glands; aphthous affections of mouth; laryngitis and tracheitis; acute and chronic organic affections of larynx and trachea; catarrh. Diseases of the lungs; bronchitis, chronic and acute; pneumonia; hæmorrhage from mucous membrane; from substance of lung or cells; spasmodic cough; pleurisy; phthisis pulmonalis; hydrothorax; empyema, &c. Diseases of the heart, &c.; carditis; pericarditis; hydrops pericardii; aneurism of aorta; angina pectoris. Diseases of the abdomen; peritonitis, acute and chronic; ascites; gastritis; hæmatemesis, and other diseases of the stomach; splenitis; diseases of the liver; gall stones; jaundice; acute and chronic enteritis; colic; acute and chronic dysentery and diar-

rhœa; cholera morbus and malignant cholera; dyspepsia; worms; affections of urinary organs; calculous affections, &c. Contagious and infectious diseases; small pox; vaccination; scarlet fever; measles; whooping cough.

General Exposition of the principles of Hygiene and Medical Police.
Text Book.—Watson's Practice of Medicine.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MIDWIFERY, AND THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

BY R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D.

The following is the order pursued by the Professor in his course of lectures:—The female pelvis considered, its divisions and dimensions, compared with the male pelvis; the articulations of the female pelvis; its deformities; causes of deformity; organs of generation considered; the subject of reproduction or generation, and its various theories reviewed and considered; menstruation, and its diseases; menorrhagia; amenorrhœa; and dysmenorrhœa; organic diseases of the uterine system, such as carcinoma; polypus; hydrops ovarii; demonstration of the gravid uterus and its contents, placenta, &c., fœtal circulation; nutrition of the fœtus; the various diseases to which the impregnated state is liable, and the means of relieving them; management of pregnant women; divisions of labour; history of natural labour; means of assisting nature in the various cases of difficulty; labour requiring manual or instrumental interference; mode of applying assistance in various cases of difficulty and danger; management of women after delivery; accidents which sometimes happen under labour; diseases of the puerperal state; puerperal fever, comprehending puerperal peritonitis and puerperal tympanites; treatment; abortion, or the abnormal expulsion of the ovum; uterine hæmorrhage sometimes consequence of; treatment.

Management of children immediately after birth; deviations from nature, which we sometimes find existing in the fœtus, and the diseases to which the infant state is exposed, considered; trismus nascentium; aphthæ; convulsions; costiveness; diarrhœa; hydrocephalus; dentition; and the various morbid affections to which it gives rise.

Authors recommended.—Velpéau's Midwifery, Denman's Midwifery, Dewees on Females, Underwood on the Diseases of Children.

LECTURES ON MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

BY LEWIS W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D.

The following will be the order of the Course:—A brief view of the History of the Materia Medica. The classification of Medicines. Their general action—embracing direct action, action on the nervous energy, action by absorption, revulsive action, circumstances modifying their action, &c. &c. The *modus operandi* of the particular classes, and their general therapeutic application. The history, properties, physiological effects and practical adaptation of the various articles embraced in each class; the latter being deemed of paramount

importance, will receive particular attention. The Lectures will be illustrated by choice specimens of each medicine, and by coloured engravings, as far as practicable. Dietetics will not be treated of separately, but will be considered in connection with the application of medicines to diseases.

Text Books.—Pereira's *Materia Medica*, and Wood and Bache's *Dispensatory*.

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TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Medical Faculty of Hampden Sidney College solicit from the Medical Profession of the South, contributions to their Anatomical and Pathological Museum, in the form of specimens obtained by operations, or post mortem examinations. They farther solicit from individuals owning or residing in coal and marl regions, any fossil bones, shells, impressions or minerals which may be in their possession and not materially prized by them.